UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK Case No. 08-13555 In the Matter of: LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS, INC. Debtor. United States Bankruptcy Court One Bowling Green New York, New York September 16, 2008 5:13 PM

B E F O R E:

HON. JAMES M. PECK

U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

HEARING re Debtor's Motion, Pursuant to Section 105 of the Bankruptcy Code, for an Order Enforcing the Protections of Section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code

HEARING re Motion to Extend Deadline to File Schedules or

Provide Required Information: Debtor's Motion Pursuant to

Bankruptcy Rules 1007(c) and 2002(d) (i) Extending the Time to

File Schedules of Assets and Liabilities, Schedules of Current

Income and Expenditures, Schedules of Executory Contracts and

Unexpired Leases, and Statements of Financial Affairs and (ii)

Waiving of the Requirements to File the Equity List and Provide

Notice to Equity Security Holders

HEARING re Debtor's Motion Pursuant to Section 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code and Local Bankruptcy Rule 1007-2(d) for Waiver of the Requirements of Local Bankruptcy Rule 1007-2(a) and 1007-2(b)

HEARING re D	ebtor's Motion Pursuant to Sections 105(a), 342(a),
and 521(a)(1	) of the Bankruptcy Code, Bankruptcy Rules 1007(a)
and 2002(a),	(f) and (l), and Local Bankruptcy Rule 1007-1 for
(i) a Waiver	of the Requirement to File a List of Creditors and
(ii) Approva	l of the Form and Manner of Notifying Creditors of
the Commence	ment of the Debtor's Chapter 11 Case

HEARING re Motion of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. for Order,
Pursuant to Section 105 of the Bankruptcy Code, Confirming
Status of Clearing Advances

HEARING re Motion to Authorize Application Pursuant to 28

U.S.C. 156(c) and Local Rule 5075-1(a) for Authorization to (i) Employ and Retain Epiq Bankruptcy Solutions, LLC Claims and Noticing Agent for the Debtor, and (ii) Appoint Epiq Bankruptcy Solutions, LLC as Agent for the Bankruptcy Court

HEARING re Debtor's Motion Pursuant to Section 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rules 1015(c) and 9007 Seeking Authority to Implement Certain Notice and Case Management Procedures

25 Transcribed by: Lisa Bar-Leib

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## PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Please be seated. Let's begin. I'm sorry for those who can't sit down because we're so crowded.

MR. WAISMAN: Good evening, Your Honor. Shai Waisman of Weil, Gotshal & Manges on behalf of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. I am joined today by my colleagues, Richard Krasnow, Michele Meises, and Garrett Fail.

Your Honor, Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. commenced a Chapter 11 case in this court on September 15th with a petition and a number of pleadings. If it pleases Your Honor, I propose we proceed in the following way. Well, this is Your Honor's court. Perhaps a bit of --

THE COURT: I'll listen to the proposal.

MR. WAISMAN: Perhaps a bit of background, then take Your Honor through the pleadings that have been filed and the request for relief and then scheduling matters. Before we begin, of course, thank you to court personnel, chambers and Your Honor for accommodating us and, of course, to our colleagues here today who I feel we kept waiting for a little while in the delay in today's hearing and I do apologize.

Your Honor, by way of background, Lehman Brothers is the fourth largest investment bank in the United States. The company was founded over a hundred and fifty years ago by the son of a cattle merchant who left his home in Bavaria to start a dry goods store in Montgomery, Alabama. Today, the company

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serves the financial needs of corporations, governmental units, institutional clients and individuals worldwide. The company employs upwards of 25,000 people and has significant assets the world over. It has headquarters here in New York, regional headquarters in London and Tokyo and a network of offices in North America, Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and the Asia Pacific region. As of May 31st, 2008, Your Honor, the company's consolidated assets totaled 639 billion dollars and its consolidated liabilities totaled approximately 613 billion dollars.

The company itself operates in three business segments: capital markets, investment banking and investment management and I'm sure we'll be discussing a lot more about those segments in the days and weeks to come.

The company, of course, is subject to regulatory oversight. All of the Lehman Brothers entities are subject to group-wide supervision by the SEC. Several of the subsidiaries, including the subsidiary named Lehman Brothers Inc., are registered with the SEC as broker dealers, others as derivatives dealers and investment advisors. Consequently, those entities are subject to regulation by the SEC as well as self-regulatory organizations, national securities exchanges, such as the New York Stock Exchange, and Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

Other subsidiaries of the debtor hold national bank

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charters and are subject to regulation by federal and state authorities, including the OTS, the Office of Thrift

Supervision, the FDIC, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Office of the Comptroller of Currency of the United

States. The debtor's insurance subsidiaries are subject to state insurance regulations in states in which they operate.

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Lehman Brothers holds memberships or associate memberships on several international securities and commodities exchanges, including London, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Frankfurt, Paris, Milan, Canada, India, Turkey, Russia, Dubai and Qatar. As I said, the scope of this enterprise is global in nature.

The debtor has issued various securities to the public and has various debt obligations which are disclosed in the filings and will be disclosed in additional filings going forward.

The events leading up to this Chapter 11 case have been widely reported and there is nobody who is not familiar with the global crisis. Because Lehman Brothers is a financial services firm, it is materially affected by conditions in the global financial markets as well as worldwide economic conditions. For most of 2008, Lehman Brothers operated in an extremely unfavorable global business environment. The conditions of this environment were characterized by continued lack of liquidity in the credit markets, significantly depressed volumes in most equity markets and declining asset

values. The slowed growth in major economies all over the world as a result of declining business and consumer confidence only added to all of these hardships. Commodity prices have risen significantly with oil and gold reaching record levels and the rising cost of industrial production. Consumer spending was challenged by a combination of lower wealth from declining housing values, higher commodity prices, impacting levels of disposable income and falling private sector employment growth. Low levels of liquidity combined with the requirement that financial companies de-lever their balance sheets resulted in downward pressure on financial asset prices including at Lehman Brothers. These global economic conditions depressed both the valuations of Lehman's inventory position as well as transactional volumes and market activity levels in which Lehman Brothers capital markets and investment banking business segments operated during the recent fiscal quarters.

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The instability in the financial and credit markets created significant liquidity problems for Lehman Brothers.

During this period, although central banks provided liquidity -- every time I speak, for some reason --

THE COURT: There seems to be somebody trying to jam the line.

MR. WAISMAN: Yeah, exactly.

THE COURT: I know that there are some people who are participating telephonically through the court call service and

also there is another courtroom where I think we're being connected. But I don't think it's fair to Mr. Waisman to proceed like this. So if anybody is on the phone and has a mute button, please push it now and let's see if that helps. Maybe a little.

MR. WAISMAN: I'm afraid to say anything. Okay.

THE COURT: Do you have a BlackBerry or any other electronic device on you?

MR. WAISMAN: No, I don't.

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THE COURT: Let's try again and hope for a better --

MR. WAISMAN: Okay. Picking up where we left off --

THE COURT: -- reception.

MR. WAISMAN: -- the instability in the financial and credit markets, with which we're all familiar, created significant liquidity problems for Lehman Brothers. Central banks provided additional liquidity to try and jump start the financial systems but broad asset classes remained very thinly traded. This was particularly true of domestic subprime residential mortgages and structured credit products.

The devaluation of the pledged assets adversely impacted Lehman's borrowing availability. As its secured financing fell out of reach, Lehman Brothers was forced to draw down on its liquidity pool in order to execute transactions. At the same time, Lehman's clearing banks required Lehman to post increasing amounts of collateral to secure against such

clearing banks' exposure to Lehman, and the loss of liquidity created a chain reaction of adverse economic consequences.

Essentially, this began the stranglehold on Lehman Brothers, to use an often-used cliche in this court, it was the perfect storm.

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The company's management responded by exploring various options to restructure operations, to reduce overall cost structure and to improve performance. Management recognized the concerns caused by the company's concentrated position in real estate related assets and initiated steps to separate those assets from the rest of Lehman Brothers' operations.

To minimize the effect of pervasive rumors in the marketplace, which have had significant impact to Lehman Brothers' competitors recently, the company made several public announcements on September 10th, 2008 as to its performance. At the same time, in light of the continuing diminution in value of Lehman Brothers' assets, the increasing to market obligations and the debtor's plummeting stock price, management announced several major initiatives to stabilize the business as well as pursuing several strategical alternatives all on multiple tracks.

The announcement that I just mentioned on September 10th unfortunately did little to quell the rumors in the market and concerns about the company's viability. The uncertainty,

particularly among the banks, through which the company clears securities, trades, ultimately made it impossible for the company to continue to operate its business. The destruction to its business virtually guaranteed that the company would not be able to sustain itself long enough to implement all of the initiatives that had just recently been undertaken.

The company's liquidity crisis prompted an emergency meeting on September 12th, 2008 just down the block here at the Federal Reserve between debtor's management, officials from the New York branch of the Federal Reserve Bank, the heads of major financial institutions, the treasury secretary and the SEC chairman. These emergency meetings, as was widely reported, continued throughout the weekend, throughout the 13th and the The company, in those meetings and outside, continued to explore a number of strategic alternatives. Unfortunately, at the end of this weekend on Sunday, it became clear that no viable alternative existed. Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. was left with no alternative but to commence a Chapter 11 case in this court so that it could preserve its assets and maximize value for the benefit of all of its customers and all of its stakeholders.

Those, Your Honor, are my introductory remarks about the business and why we're here today, unfortunately. With that, I would propose we proceed with a few of the motions that were filed. These are mainly administrative in nature and I

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will go through them as quickly as is possible. Of course, if Your Honor has any questions, you'll stop me and I will answer them.

THE COURT: That's fine. Thank you.

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MR. WAISMAN: Your Honor has been provided, I believe, with a binder that was dropped off at chambers and I'll proceed in virtually the order in here with one exception. Unfortunately, I know people in the courtroom have not had a chance to review the outline of the binder but the pleadings have been filed, have been publicly available.

THE COURT: Let me ask you one question about what typically occurs at the beginning of cases regardless of size.

And that is, some consultation with the United States trustee's office concerning so-called first day pleadings and orders.

Has that happened here and, if not, is there anyone from the U.S. trustee's office prepared to, in effect, sign off on the relief you're requesting?

MR. WAISMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. There are several members of the office here. In fact, the U.S. trustee herself is here. In terms of consultation, we had obviously, with a business the size and nature of Lehman Brothers, there was great concern about any leaks that any preparations were underway, particularly in light of the fact that there were so many strategic alternatives that people were working on. And the genuine fear was that if there was too much discussion --

THE COURT: To talk about it would make it worse, in effect.

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MR. WAISMAN: -- could make it worse and could overtake what was otherwise a viable alternative. As a result and, unfortunately and regrettably, there was no opportunity to consult with any of the parties prior to the filing, not with the Court and, regrettably, not with the Office of the United States Trustee. They are here and I'm sure they'll speak for themselves. I know they have the pleadings. We did have a brief conversation in the hallway. They raised an issue with us and I'm going to represent, I believe, a consensual resolution on the one issue that was raised on the record. And that will necessitate an order to be submitted later this evening reflecting that resolution.

MS. HOPE DAVIS: Good evening, Your Honor. Tracy
Hope Davis for Diana Adams, the United States trustee. I'm
here with my colleague, Paul Schwartzberg. Mr. Waisman's
comments are accurate. We did have an opportunity to confer
with respect to the pleadings that have been filed. And I will
allow him to articulate our resolution as to that pleading.
That is the 1007 motion seeking a waiver, if I'm correct, with
respect to compliance with that section.

THE COURT: I had some concerns about that pleading as well.

MS. HOPE DAVIS: Yes. And Mr. Waisman and I -- we

have spoken and I know that he will articulate our position with respect to that or our resolution per se.

I have nothing further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MS. HOPE DAVIS: Thank you.

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MR. WAISMAN: One other point of information for the Court before we do proceed. As part of the conversations with the Office of the United States Trustee, the debtors -- they made a request or brought to the office's attention the events that are going to occur here today and hopefully in the near future. And there was discussion about the immediate appointment of an official committee of unsecured creditors. And, in fact, the office has solicited acceptances to serve on a committee and there will be a meeting, organizational meeting, for the creditors' committee this evening at 6 p.m. and the debtors very much hope that out of that there will be a creditors' committee and professionals retained so that there is somebody -- there is a committee to engage in the process going forward on a very fast track.

THE COURT: Okay. Fine.

MR. WAISMAN: Your Honor, the first motion, which would appear in Your Honor's binder under Tab 4, which is the Section 362 motion, otherwise known as the automatic stay comfort order -- Your Honor, this is a motion that, in essence, reflects precisely what the automatic stay provides and nothing

more. This is a global business. There are many parties-ininterest, both in this country and abroad, that do not
understand the implications of the automatic stay and, in fact,
don't -- for some strange reason don't take the time to refer
back to the Bankruptcy Code when the debtor complains about
violations and insists on seeing orders. Because of the nature
of the debtor's global business and the thousands, if not
hundreds of thousands, of parties-in-interest, this order is
very important to the debtors.

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Two parties have raised concerns to make sure that the order does not go beyond the limitations of Section 362, including the United States Attorney's Office. What we would propose is this order be approved on the record. We would then, together with the two parties that have complained -- not complained, but asked for clarifying language, work out a consensual order and submit it to chambers when it has been worked out among the parties.

THE COURT: I will approve this motion subject to the drafting process that you described. It looks like there's somebody who maybe doesn't want me to approve it because I see Mr. Herman standing. Or at least he wants to comment.

MR. HERMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. Just want to comment --

THE COURT: You'll have to speak up so you can be heard by the recording system.

MR. HERMAN: Sorry. Can you hear me from here? Or should I come up?

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THE COURT: I can hear you but I'd like the record to reflect what you have to say. So you might want to struggle to come forward.

MR. HERMAN: Ira Herman, Thompson & Knight, for Chevron, Your Honor. Chevron would like to be involved in the drafting of the order to make sure that the order does not go on beyond the scope of Section 362.

THE COURT: Well, I think I'm the person who's going to confirm that it doesn't go beyond the scope of 362, not you.

MR. HERMAN: Your Honor --

THE COURT: So here's what I propose. So that we don't convert the drafting of an order which, by the representations of counsel, will not go beyond Section 362, I strongly urge that something this important to the debtor and this routine, relatively speaking, in large Chapter 11 cases in this district, not be converted into a drafting exercise. while I understand your request, you're not going to get approval from me.

MR. HERMAN: Fair, Your Honor. My understanding was that there were two parties who have raised objections and would be reviewing the order, the form of order. I was just asking for the similar --

THE COURT: If the debtor is willing to do that with 25

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you, that's fine because I think consensual behavior is to be encouraged. But if what you're looking for is a statement from me that you have that right simply because you stood up, I'm not going to give you that.

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MR. HERMAN: Well, may I ask Mr. Waisman if it'll accommodate Chevron?

MR. WAISMAN: Perhaps there's a way to resolve this.

Maybe I should continue with these motions. And perhaps Mr.

Herman could speak to my partner, Mr. Krasnow, and agree on

language. And if not, we would come back and --

THE COURT: Well, before you move on, because I think that there's nothing more important, at least as I've seen press reports, than confirming that the automatic stay applies globally. And we have a variety of important first day motions. And ordinarily, this would not be an important one. But I don't want there to be any even scintilla of a hiccup with respect to this issue. So I don't want to move on and make this a matter for discussion.

I'd like to understand what the issues are that have been identified with the language of the order as it presently exists. And to the extent that all we are doing is carving back something so that it fits neatly within the precise language of 362, that should be a relatively simple undertaking. What's the issue or what are the issues?

MR. HERMAN: Your Honor, to the extent the language

of the order is carved back so that it follows 362 and so there's no question that the safe harbor provisions are preserved, there is no issue. To the extent the order goes beyond Section 362, you just heard the concern.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. WAISMAN: Your Honor --

THE COURT: I think everybody is concerned about the safe harbor provisions in this case. So I can't imagine that one client represented by one law firm would have a particular interest in that beyond anybody else.

MR. WAISMAN: That is the issue that has been raised by the other parties and, in fact, of course we confirm this is not meant to affect the safe harbor provisions in Section 362.

And I think that is an easy modification to be made very quickly to the order.

approving your comfort order. And I want it to provide that comfort immediately and without reservation. The understanding, however, is that the language of the comfort order will be so crafted as to fit neatly and thoroughly within the scope of Section 362 as it's drafted including all of its provisions. Fair enough?

MR. WAISMAN: Fair enough.

24 THE COURT: Does that accurately state what the debtor's intent is as well?

MR. WAISMAN: Precisely.

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THE COURT: Fine. Then I can't imagine that we're going to have a major issue except for whether or not there was a scribner's error. So let's move forward.

MR. HERMAN: Thank you, Judge.

MR. WAISMAN: Under Tab 5, Your Honor, it's the debtor's motion for the waiver of the requirements of local Bankruptcy Rule 1007(2)(a) and 1007(2)(b). Your Honor -
THE COURT: This is the one the U.S. trustee spoke to.

MR. WAISMAN: That is correct, Your Honor. And the agreement with the Office of the United States Trustee is that rather than make it an explicit waiver, we would have a forty-five day extension — the debtor would have a forty-five day extension to come into compliance with the local rule, subject to the debtor's right to come back and ask for a waiver or additional time. And I have, of course, represented to the Office of the United States Trustee that we would, in fact, endeavor to comply with the requirements of the local rule during that time.

THE COURT: Fine. That resolution is satisfactory to me. Is it satisfactory to the office?

MS. HOPE DAVIS: It is, Your Honor. Thank you, Mr. Waisman.

THE COURT: I'll make this one comment. We sought to

determine whether or not the representations made in this motion were, in fact, true in terms of the ability to publicly access most of the information anyway. And we may not have done it perfectly. But the one item that seemed not to be easy to locate publicly but seems to be relatively easy for you to comply with is the identity of the holders of the five largest secured claims. I'm not proposing anything different from what you've already agreed to with the Office of the U.S. Trustee. But you might go a long way toward providing the public with everything that they would ordinarily have with immediate compliance by simply providing that information online. So I make that suggestion.

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MR. WAISMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. The debtor appreciates the suggestion and we'll endeavor to comply with the Court's suggestion and the local rule.

From there, Your Honor, I would turn, actually, to
Tab 10, which is the extension of time to file schedules of
assets and liabilities and waiving the requirement to file an
equity list. I simply do so so we don't pop up and down here
as my partner, Mr. Krasnow, will be handling the motion
confirming the status of clearing advances which appears under
Tab 10 -- under Tab 9, excuse me.

So, proceeding with the schedules motion under Tab

10, Your Honor, this is the standard waiver motion. The debtor
here requests an additional forty-five days, that is, forty-

five days beyond the fifteen days for a total of sixty days
subject to the debtor's right to come back and request
additional time if the debtor cannot comply. I'm happy to
answer any questions Your Honor has.

THE COURT: I have no questions. And I assume

THE COURT: I have no questions. And I assume because there's no comment from the U.S. trustee's office that that's acceptable as well to your office.

MS. HOPE DAVIS: It is, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. WAISMAN: Thank you.

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THE COURT: I'll grant that motion.

MR. WAISMAN: Your Honor, finally, for me at least, the application to retain Epiq Bankruptcy Solutions, LLC as claims and noticing agent. Your Honor this retention has been vetted and cleared with the assistant clerk of the court. It is the standard retention application for Epiq Bankruptcy Solutions and, in fact, they are up and running --

THE COURT: It's fine. I've also cleared this with the clerk of the court. So you're good to go.

MR. WAISMAN: Upon the highest authority, Your Honor. Thank you.

Your Honor, Richard Krasnow, my partner, will address the clearing advances motion.

MR. KRASNOW: I think it's still the afternoon so good afternoon, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Depends on what continent.

MR. KRASNOW: Although I'm not sure what day it is, Your Honor.

Your Honor, in his opening remarks, Mr. Waisman referred to the various functions -- or to the functions and critical functions that are provided by various financial institutions in connection with clearing various securities transactions. Without these clearing entities, financial transactions involving securities, derivatives and the like, simply could not be implemented. JPMorgan Chase, Your Honor, is the main clearing agent for all transactions of, among others, Lehman Brothers Inc., the broker dealer, the main broker dealer of the holdings. And as Mr. Waisman indicated, it is a non-debtor.

On any one day, the level of securities transactions that take place during the course of the day can amount to the trillions. This is one of those cases, Your Honor, when you drop a zero with respect to the amounts of assets, the volume of transactions and the liabilities, it almost seems like a rounding error. It doesn't seem real but it very much is.

Your Honor, JPMorgan Chase operates pursuant to a variety of agreements, clearing agreements, and as well a guaranty of the obligations of various Lehman entities including, in particular, the broker dealer by holdings. obligations by the broker dealer as well as holdings are

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secured. And, Your Honor, in that regard, JPMorgan Chase holds what we estimate to be collateral having the value of approximately seventeen billion dollars in either securities or cash, the cash amount being approximately 6.9 billion dollars. Most of the collateral that JPMorgan Chase holds represent assets of Lehman Brothers Inc. The cash component, however, represents monies which were posted, deposited as cash collateral prior to the Chapter 11 case's commencing.

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Your Honor, JPMorgan Chase has indicated that they are prepared to continue to provide this critical function without which, for example, customer transactions could not happen. But during the course of any day, as I understand these transactions -- and Mr. Novikoff is here on behalf of JPMorgan Chase and I encourage him to correct me or to fill in any blanks with respect to exactly how this all works. But during the course of any one day, there are, in essence, advances which are made by JPMorgan Chase with respect to the transactions that occur. Securities are delivered. You haven't yet received the cash with respect to the securities and the like which is, in part, what these collateral secures and what the guaranty that was issued by the holdings company covers.

Your Honor, JPMorgan Chase has indicated that it is willing to continue to act as the clearing agent. However, they do need a certain level of comfort, which is completely

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understandable, that with respect to the ongoing transactions that will take place that indeed the guaranty, which was issued by Lehman Brothers, will continue to cover those transactions and they will continue to be secure with respect to their existing collateral as to those future transactions. In our view, we believe that the guaranty and the collateral covers not only those transactions which have already occurred but as well the future transactions. But given the amounts involved here, we believe it is perfectly understandable that JPMorgan Chase should want a level of comfort, slightly different comfort order than we discussed earlier but just as key, if not more critical, in terms of the broker dealer being able to continue to operate in the ordinary course and customers to continue to be protected.

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Your Honor, we would request, therefore, that the Court -- if you will confirm that indeed the collateral they have and the existing guaranty will cover all future transactions or, alternatively, confirm that the advances and financial accommodations that JPMorgan Chase will be providing to us on an ongoing basis are covered by Section 364 and that their existing collateral can be looked to to secure those obligations. The lien which they assert with respect to the collateral will have the same status it had pre-petition. To our knowledge, nobody else has a lien with respect to that collateral. This is not a situation of priming, junior liens

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or the like. It is very straightforward, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: We're talking about a possessory lien?

MR. KRASNOW: It's my understanding it is a possessory lien. Your Honor, we have described somewhat in the motion papers the nature of these transactions. As I've indicated, Mr. Novikoff is here in case there are any questions the Court has that I perhaps cannot answer. But for the reasons I've indicated, we would request that the relief be granted.

THE COURT: Fine. I would like to hear from Mr.

Novikoff, principally to confirm why this comfort is needed. I realize that that's exactly what has been presented by counsel for the debtor but it would be helpful to hear it from you as counsel for JPMorgan Chase.

And additionally, I've reviewed the statement which you filed this afternoon. And there was one thing that I noted that caught my eye and I'm interested in understanding a little bit more about it. There was a reference in the statement to Section 741 and the definition of securities contract and the assertion that these documents all fit that definition. I'm not quarreling with that assertion nor am I making a finding now that the assertion is correct. But I'm interested in knowing why that assertion is significant for purposes of the relief that you're asking me to grant. And it may not be but it caught my eye.

MR. NOVIKOFF: Okay. Your Honor, if I can put in context why these advances were made, why it is that we are seeking the comfort -- and first I should state for the record, I'm Harold Novikoff of Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz. I'm here with my colleague, Amy Wolf, on behalf of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.

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As Mr. Krasnow indicated, JPMorgan is the principal clearing bank for the domestic broker dealer, Lehman Brothers Inc., as well as for some of the foreign broker dealers. The way that Lehman Brothers Inc., the broker dealer, has historically financed its dealer operations is that during the course of a day, JPMorgan, under these clearance arrangements which have been provided to the Court, provides intra-day advances. At the end of the day, overnight financing is provided by third party investors through what's called triparty repurchase agreement arrangements. Those investors are principally mutual funds, money market funds, a whole host of entities that are looking to either invest money overnight or on a relatively short term basis.

On Monday morning, after the holding company had commenced the Chapter 11 case, there was approximately eighty-seven billion dollars that had been advanced by these various investors and in the ordinary course would be -- they would get their money back from an advance by JPMorgan Chase. And that is the way this has worked for quite a while. JPMorgan Chase,

in theory, had the ability to say no, it's a discretionary advance, we don't want to do it. But there was a great amount of concern and that concern was expressed as well to us by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and just by knowledge of the market that we would be creating market havoc had we not made an advance at that time. So we did. So eighty-seven billion was advanced. At the end of the day, a number of those triparty repo investors did not show up again and working with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Lehman financed that position overnight both with some tri-party investors as well as through the primary dealer credit facility run by the Fed.

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And then this morning, Your Honor, there was a smaller advance had to be made for fifty-one billion dollars. It became clear to us during the day yesterday, and we brought this to the attention of Mr. Krasnow's partner, Mr. Miller, that we realized that an argument may exist that because we were making discretionary advances post-petition from the perspective of the parent that there might be some argument that we were effectively doing an extension of credit by the parent.

THE COURT: Even though the money is going to a non-debtor?

MR. NOVIKOFF: Absolutely. The money is going to a non-debtor. And I'd like to point out, the advances we were talking about are solely advances to non-debtors. It was

incorrectly reported in the press just a while ago that the advances were made to the holding company. That's incorrect.

All the advances were made to non-debtor broker dealers.

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Your Honor, we think the right result is that, in fact, it does not amount to that but -- and it may be an abundance of caution, but when you're talking about eighty billion dollars or fifty billion dollars, it's difficult to be overly cautious. So we did seek comfort from this Court right away before we are doing more advances and we came to the Court as early as we could with this. We wanted to come to the Court so we knew that either -- so we knew that to the extent that 364 applies, what we're doing is authorized and we're not violating anything. We are not seeking to change the status of where things would have been had it still been pre-petition. We are not seeking a validation of our liens. We are not seeking a validation of the guaranty. We are not even seeking administrative expense status. This is probably the only time I will ever come to you post-petition and be able to say those words.

THE COURT: And you've done it in front of a very large crowd.

MR. NOVIKOFF: That's right. But JPMorgan, in these circumstances, does want comfort that we are not violating the law in doing that and that what's going on is authorized.

The reason we mentioned securities contract and,

frankly, these particular pleadings went through some differences in formulation over time, when Your Honor takes a look at the definition of securities contracts, BAPCPA in 2005 amended the definition of securities contract to include within the long list of transactions that are covered are advances made in connection with the clearance of securities. We think that's exactly what this is. In addition, near the end of the definition, you will see that what is included as a securities contract includes security arrangements and guaranties made in connection with a securities contract. So the parent guaranty is itself a securities contract as is the security agreement that governs that.

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One item that we had thought about which deals with this is the damages for termination, acceleration or liquidation of securities contract, is different from what you would normally see with a normal claim which would normally be determined as of the petition date. In the case of a termination of a securities contract, it's determined as of the date of the termination. So under 562(a) of the Code, we think also supports this but we did not want to simply rely on that provision. But that's why there is some mention of that in the papers. And we're not asking Your Honor for a determination on that issue. We are really just asking for a determination that with respect to the advances we made today, the large advance that we will have to make tomorrow morning, the advance that we

will make the day after that, that we are effectively in the same position that we would have been pre-petition, that is, that it remains covered by the parent guaranty and by the collateral that secures that guaranty. Whatever the legitimacy of that guaranty, whatever the legitimacy of that collateral, we are looking for that comfort.

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THE COURT: Is there any objection by any party to the relief sought by the debtor that has just been explained in greater detail by counsel for JPMorgan Chase?

MS. LEVENTHAL: Your Honor, this is Shari Leventhal for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. We'd like to just lend our support for the motion that has been made. And we would note that we believe that the services that Chase has been providing are critical to the smooth functioning of financial markets.

THE COURT: And I am glad that was not an objection.

MR. KRASNOW: As am I, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That was that suspenseful moment when someone stands and we're not sure what's going to happen next. I believe that that -- Mr. Krasnow, do you have something to add?

MR. KRASNOW: No, Your Honor. No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I believe that a comfort order, as we're characterizing it, for the benefit of JPMorgan Chase under these clearance agreements, while unusual in my experience, is

entirely appropriate and consistent with the need to provide market liquidity for this debtor and its affiliates during the early stages of this bankruptcy case and beyond, for that matter. And I'm perfectly prepared to grant the relief, particularly since notwithstanding the short notice and a packed courtroom, no one objects. And I'm confident that no one, even after further deliberation, would object. I approve that relief.

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MR. KRASNOW: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. NOVIKOFF: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. WAISMAN: Shai Waisman for Lehman Brothers
Holdings Inc. Your Honor, that concludes the matters that have
been filed and with respect with which we seek to go forward
today. The events in the financial markets continue to occur
on a daily basis. And, you know, while Lehman Brothers has
succumbed to the distress in the market, it remains the fourth
largest investment bank and a significant player. It intends
to prosecute these cases to preserve, as I said earlier, value
to its customers and the value of its enterprise for the
benefit of all stakeholders, its employees included.

We have been in touch with chambers and do have a tentative hearing scheduled for tomorrow at 11 a.m.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. WAISMAN: We hope to get on the docket additional pleadings, both administrative in nature and possibly more

substantive in nature, but that is yet to be determined. And I believe people are working on that now. And obviously, it goes without saying that as soon as we know anything, it'll be reflected on the docket. It will be e-mailed and faxed to the extent practicable to all of the parties-in-interest. And to the extent we go forward with anything tomorrow, we will have copies available here in Court for parties to review.

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With that, the debtor has nothing further other than to thank the Court for its time this evening.

THE COURT: That's fine. I noted that you chose your words very carefully in describing what may happen tomorrow at 11 a.m. Just so you're aware of my calendar for tomorrow, I have a 10:00 calendar that was previously listed for various cases, before the Lehman Brothers case filed, at 10 a.m. hopeful that I will conclude that by 11:00. But I do note that there is a lot of public interest in this case and for that reason, would suggest that -- and I don't want to create a crowd problem here -- that people not, in effect, file in to try to get good seats while I'm in the middle of handling a series of miscellaneous other matters. So I would propose, even though it may create some traffic congestion, that people come after 10:30 for the 11:00 hearing, assuming it's going forward. And I also assume that you'll provide timely notice to all parties if, in fact, there is no hearing.

> As soon as we know, a notice will be MR. WAISMAN:

VERITEXT REPORTING COMPANY 212-267-6868 516-608-2400 posted to the docket. And even if there is no hearing or as soon as we conclude that there will be no hearing if that should happen, a notice will be filed and that notice also will be e-mailed and faxed to all parties-in-interest.

THE COURT: Fine. Just to let you know that you're in the middle of a sandwich, I also have a 2 p.m. calendar tomorrow. So we'll do the best we can with the schedules that exist.

MR. WAISMAN: Absolutely. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. We're adjourned for the evening.

(Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 5:58 p.m.)

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